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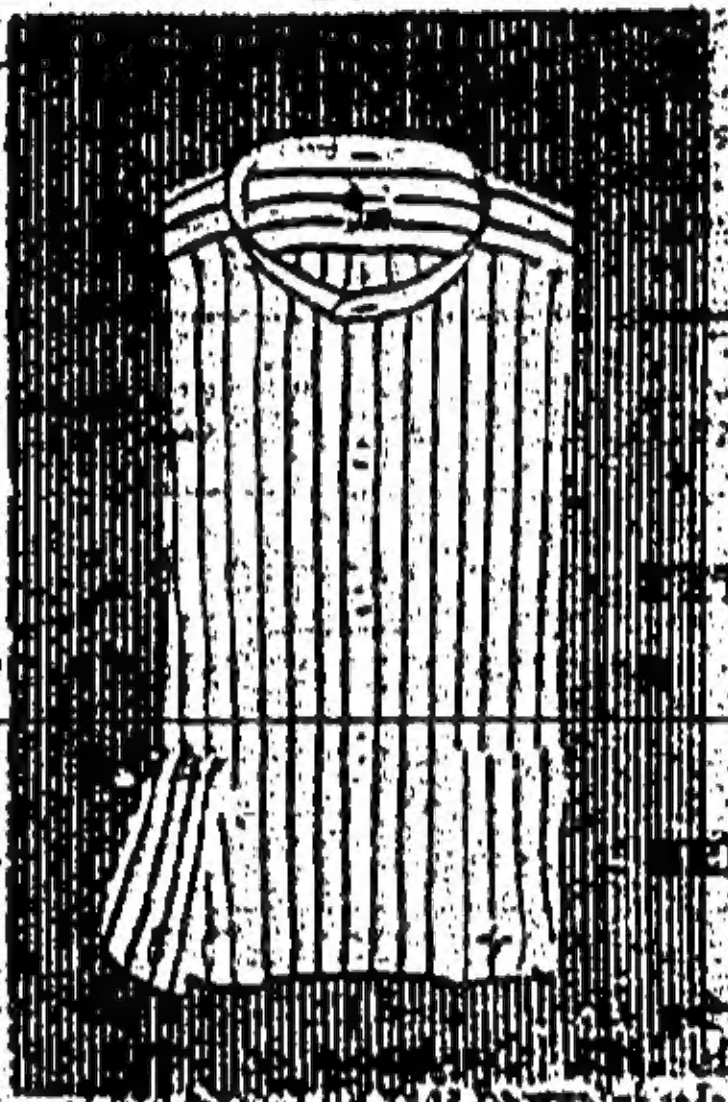
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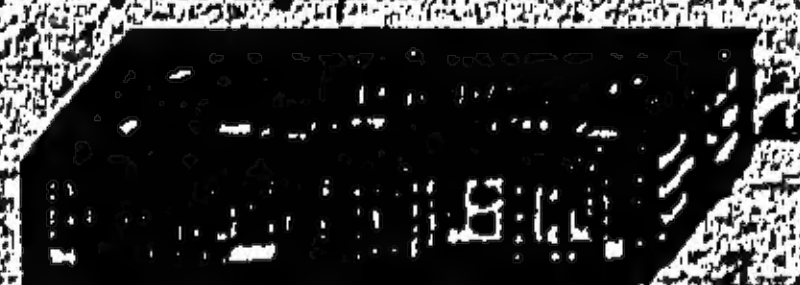
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SUPREMACY AT SEA BRITISH DEFENDENCE ON MERCHANT SHIPS

The summer meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects opened at Liverpool, the Earl of Durham presiding.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool offered a welcome to the delegates. The Earl of Durham, in reply, drew on the importance to Great Britain of matters affecting shipping. The spirit of our seamen was as strong now as ever it was, and so long as that great spirit remained we need have no fear that we would lose the supremacy of the seas.

WARRIOR OR CARRYING POWER. Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, spoke on the function of the merchant ship. He contended that the nation was still suffering from the waste of ship-carrying power. As overseas commerce was now carried on a ship, about one-half of its life at sea and the other half in port, loading and unloading, and in overhauls and repairs. Though should be concentrated on efficiency after safety, and in measuring efficiency the sum of the cargoes a ship would carry during her life must be always kept in view. The utmost despatch was required in all ports, and there should be more specialisation in the production of a vessel which would deliver the greatest number of cargoes in a particular trade.

While the war, other nations had been building merchant ships, and there were difficult times ahead. Sir John Biles, Glasgow University, said Sir Norman Hill had opened up the new view that it was of more value to the world to regard the maximum delivery of cargoes, rather than the economic value of each cargo delivered. That subject needed research, and such research and investigation could only be undertaken by a department of State, such as the Ministry of Shipping, or the Board of Trade, under the guidance of shipowners, or by the endorsement of such research in a University. The endorsement of a chair of shipping would give both glory and profit to Liverpool.

COASTWISE TRADE. Sir Westcott S. Abell, chief surveyor of Lloyd's, said the coastwise trade had not increased, concurrently with the overseas trade. More attention should be given to facilities for loading and unloading. Mr. Alexander Richardson, M.P., said Sir Norman Hill had increased their vision as to the objects which should be aimed at in the carrying of cargoes. It was very desirable that the institution should get into closer contact with the shipowners on the subject.

In reply, Sir Norman Hill said there was a misunderstanding between economic value of the ship to the shipowner and the consumer. This should not, however, be magnified, as the prosperity of the shipowner must depend on the prosperity of the consumer. He would utter a word of warning against getting a State department to undertake investigation. They must rather take charge of it themselves. (Hear, hear.)

THE LAST WAR AND THE NEXT. Professor J. J. Welch, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, read a paper on some features in the design and construction of merchant vessels in the light of recent war experience. He dealt mainly with what happened to ships as the result of enemy torpedoes and mines, and said that while there might be possibilities of improvements in some details, the results, given the conditions actually existing, were such as might have been anticipated.

Sir E. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, chief naval constructor at the Admiralty, said the necessity of having a proper subdivision of bulk-heads had been clearly demonstrated. Many of the losses during the war were due to negligence in not closing watertight doors and leaving open side-lights. A very large percentage of the ships torpedoed by the Germans were owing to disregarding instructions as to routes and method of navigation. That was the shoddy side of the business, but it was really outweighed by the magnificent side of the business when the attacks came. He had found that during the war the percentage of lives lost of the personnel on board was only about one-third of the lives lost during peace when disaster overtook a vessel. This was due to the fact that the officers and crew were ready. Sir John Biles asked how many of the war precautions were to be continued in peace time. He thought some of the side-lights were maliciously kept open.

Mr. S. H. Gosdall, Admiralty, said perhaps the most serious aspect of the subject was to make the construction of ships in the light of our experience of the last war. We must be prepared to be surprised, not so much for the submarine menace as for the torpedo menace. We know that torpedoes can be fired not only from submarines, but from aircraft. It is therefore our duty to see that the British Navy and the Air Force are ready for any emergency.

Professor Welch, answering Sir John Biles as to whether war precautions were being adopted in peace, said he supposed the authorities were alive to that matter. THE DELEGATION afterwards visited Cammell, Laird, and Co.'s works at Birkenhead. At a luncheon Mr. W. L. Richards, chairman of the company, who presided, said Britain must have the best Navy in the world, and the presence of the delegates brought to bear on the Government, to support the necessary experimental work. We wanted to know if our merchant ships were as good as the warships, day and night, and we were sure they should be. America might intend to challenge our supremacy. There was no reason why we should be frightened, but there was every reason why we should not trust such an attempt with contempt. If we were supreme then the whole fabric of our commerce was in danger. The delegates afterwards visited the White Star Line.

MR. HAWTREY AS A STAGE "STAR"

MADE TO TELL THE TRUTH AGAINST HIS WILL.

How a playwright conceived the idea of turning Mr. Charles Hawtreys of his habit of telling "lies" on the stage was described before Mr. Russell in the Chancery Division.

The story was told by Mr. Hardley Milburn, one of the plaintiffs in an action against Mr. Gilbert Miller, Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Charles Hawtreys, for alleged infringement of copyright by the production of "Nothing But the Truth."

Mr. Milburn said that in 1911 he was doing considerable business for Mr. Hawtreys. At that time Mr. Hawtreys was playing the part of the polite liar so much that it seemed to him (Mr. Milburn) that the air of novelty had worn off.

He conceived the idea of twisting the position round and getting a part written for Mr. Hawtreys, in which he would get into trouble for telling the truth.

He gave the synopsis to Mr. Bagge, who wrote "The Truth for an Hour."

Council asked witnesses if he knew that for some 200 nights in 1910 Mr. Hawtreys played a part in "The Naked Truth" where he had to tell the truth.

"I agree," said Mr. Hastings, "that it was against his will." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hastings pointed out that, at an important part of this piece, Mr. Hawtreys had to say, "I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and then he struck a noble attitude, which, however, did not last long, because he turned round to the audience and said, "Because I can't help myself." (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

MODERN SURGERY BY A WILD TRIBE.

BONES GRAFTED WITH HOME-MADE INSTRUMENT.

An adventurous English couple—Capt. M. W. Hilton-Simpson and his wife—have just returned from an expedition among the Berber tribes, known as the Shawia, representatives of an ancient white race who inhabit the wild hills between Biskra and the frontier of Tunisia.

They found, says Renter, that the native surgeons are capable of performing some really remarkable operations (of several of which Capt. Hilton-Simpson was an eye-witness), including trepanning and the grafting of bones. In many of these operations, the patient being merely held down by assistants.

The locally-made instruments employed are of a very early type, and of the roughest manufacture. The medicine of the Berbers appears to be that of the great Arab physicians of the 13th century; indeed, some practitioners were found in possession of a form of "will" for preparing medicines, which seems to be identical with the very earliest form of distilling apparatus recorded, one originating from an early Syrian manuscript.

Among other quaint survivals of bygone ages noted were two prehistoric systems of making olive oil, and a method of measuring time by means of a bowl which sinks in water.

Some of the older men cautioned the captain against taking meals with Mrs. Hilton-Simpson, a practice which, they said, must tend towards a relaxation of the discipline under which wives should always be kept!

DOCTOR AND POWER OF SUGGESTION.

HIS STORY OF MAN WHO SWALLOWED A SPIDER.

Sir Clifford Allbutt, in his presidential address the other day to the British Medical Association at Cambridge, dwelt upon the enormous power of suggestion. "We hardly realise," he said, "that every hour we are living upon suggestions as we do upon the atmosphere. For good and evil suggestion affects us most vividly in the experience of active life, but it is potent also in the written word."

Our everyday lives are full of taboos and of the magic of mutual mimicry. A certain man in the audience swallowed by mistake a spider, his wife told him it was a venomous insect, and foolishly conspiring with others to excite upon his ghastly looks. The last was carried on too far—the victim fell into a collapse very near death.

Suggestion, added Sir Clifford, had its temporary uses, but it was not educative. It was an intolerable deal of emotion to a healthy mind.

AFGHAN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Pioneer says: It appears that an Education Department has been established in Afghanistan and the Minister in charge of it has made a number of proposals which are said to have been sanctioned by the Amir. These include the institution of an Oriental College, the need for Oriental literature having been felt for a long time, an industrial school and a school of languages. It is stated that the industrial school was established at Pampun a long time ago but it seems to have made no progress, and while the Turkish language has been included in the curriculum of the ordinary school, no attempt has been made to teach it. The Amir has been for some time definitely notified that the position of the Minister of Education and Educational Affairs will always be held by a Ghazni.

THE ILLOGICAL PUBLIC. HIGH RAILWAY FARES OVER SHADOW WORLD TROUBLES

During and since the war scarcely any large body of organised workers has until the last week or two asked in vain for an increase of wages, says a Pioneer London cable of July 30th. They have not always got all their demand, but have nearly always got something. When the railway men were last on strike many other workers condemned them, but some grumbled against the Government.

"Why don't they give the men what they want and save us all this bother?" The Government did not give them anything worth mentioning beyond what they had previously offered, and there was no public outcry against what was conceded. Now however the bill is presented for payment, and the outcry begins. The railwaymen's wages are three times what they were before the war, coal costs three and steel four times as much, and most other things about two and a half times, and the public learns with indignation that railway travel is to cost something less than double the pre-war regular figure at distinct from cheap excursion and tourist fares. Communities which choose to ignore economic facts always run the risk of being taught by revolution.

Many persons here have told that the persistent chase of high prices by higher wages must end in serious unemployment, with resulting hardship and unrest. Our unemployment rate is a fraction over one per cent, and we are to be taught our economic lesson by railway fares, instead of which threaten to abort our holidays, and the great heart of the people is so stirred that the paralysis of law in Ireland and all the troubles of Europe fade into comparative insignificance. Holiday railway fares are recognised in Fleet Street as almost the only live topic. One provincial paper accuses the popularity-hunters of engineering an easy storm of protest among those who do not see that they are more interested in securing the reduction of taxation than in getting away to the seaside, but even the Government organs in London do not dare to make a really brave stand against the easy storm. The Daily Chronicle argues that if a railway subsidy is unfair as making the taxpayer pay for the traveller it would be equally unfair that the traveller of tomorrow should pay for the traveller of to-day, but it is nevertheless trying to hit on a way of saving the holiday-maker whom the Westminster Gazette wants to see given a cheaper rate than the rest of the world. These arguments, which pride itself of its sound financial advocacy, subsidising and productive travel. Into such pitfalls, our popularity-hunting lead, but the Government will probably have to give way.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE READY TO START AERIAL MAILS.

Advices to hand from Calcutta report that the Indian Government is prepared to consider contracts of fifteen years' duration with private firms, for the establishment of effective aerial mail transport services for India, Burma and Ceylon. Aeroplanes are to be erected for the purpose, the main establishment connected with the Royal Flying Corps being situated at Bangalore. As an initial step in the encouragement of Indian aviation, the British Government has recently presented to the Indian Administration one hundred aeroplanes, of which four are destined for Burma. A certain number are to be placed in the care of the Indian Princes for special employment in their own territories. A native School of Instruction is being established, and the prediction has already been made that in existence before the end of 1921. At the present time Calcutta is the aviation centre for India, and it is likely to remain so, owing to its geographical position. A Company has already been registered there with a capital of 15,000,000 rupees under the title of Handley Page Indo-Burma Transport Ltd., for the purpose of undertaking comparatively short passenger and freight services pending the establishment of permanent long distance services to suit the commercial needs of the country. An aeroplane works, a school of instruction and an hotel form part of the objects of the Company.

FATHER NEPTUNE'S GIFT TO THE ZOO.

SALLY, THE BABY SEAL CAST UP BY THE SEA.

Deep within a shadowy cavern of the rocks, looking on the sea, lies a baby seal, which Father Neptune has presented to the Zoo. Through the medium of a thoughtful manager, who has been at Sutton-on-Sea, Lincoln, Sally, the new arrival, is to be called was found by Mr. F. Grundy, after rainily endeavouring to coax it to return to the water Mr. Grundy wisely took charge of the foundling, and, not having a suitable nursery available, gave it to the Zoo.

It is thought that the mother probably died, and that the little seal, instinctively afraid of being left in the sea (the young are born ashore, and reluctantly take to the water as they grow up), crept up on the beach and hid itself.

This was certainly a lucky way. Sally, a married man, perhaps, could hold his own in the sea, but he is a baby seal, and he is a baby seal.

Only a married man, perhaps, could hold his own in the sea, but he is a baby seal, and he is a baby seal.

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Clear Your Scalp and Skin With Cuticura.

After shaving, and before bathing, touch dandruff and itching, pimples and blotches with Cuticura Ointment. Wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap best applied with the Cuticura One-Scrub-for-all-uses, shaving, shampooing, bathing.

Small Jar, 25c. Large Jar, 50c. Sold Everywhere. Cuticura Soap and Ointment, P.O. Box 107, New York, N.Y.

HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Nothing will give to the hair such a radiant healthy appearance as the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

Brushed gently into the hair roots it effects a complete hair tonic, preventing thinning and loss of hair, best for mother, father, and the children.

Golden colour for the Hair or Grey Hair, 25c. Jar, 50c. Jar, 100c. Jar, 150c. Jar, 200c. Jar, 250c. Jar, 300c. Jar, 350c. Jar, 400c. Jar, 450c. Jar, 500c. Jar, 550c. Jar, 600c. Jar, 650c. Jar, 700c. Jar, 750c. Jar, 800c. Jar, 850c. Jar, 900c. Jar, 950c. Jar, 1000c. Jar, 1050c. Jar, 1100c. Jar, 1150c. Jar, 1200c. Jar, 1250c. Jar, 1300c. Jar, 1350c. Jar, 1400c. Jar, 1450c. Jar, 1500c. Jar, 1550c. Jar, 1600c. Jar, 1650c. Jar, 1700c. Jar, 1750c. Jar, 1800c. Jar, 1850c. Jar, 1900c. Jar, 1950c. Jar, 2000c. Jar, 2050c. Jar, 2100c. Jar, 2150c. Jar, 2200c. Jar, 2250c. Jar, 2300c. Jar, 2350c. Jar, 2400c. Jar, 2450c. Jar, 2500c. Jar, 2550c. Jar, 2600c. Jar, 2650c. Jar, 2700c. Jar, 2750c. Jar, 2800c. Jar, 2850c. Jar, 2900c. Jar, 2950c. Jar, 3000c. Jar, 3050c. Jar, 3100c. Jar, 3150c. Jar, 3200c. Jar, 3250c. Jar, 3300c. Jar, 3350c. Jar, 3400c. Jar, 3450c. Jar, 3500c. Jar, 3550c. Jar, 3600c. Jar, 3650c. Jar, 3700c. Jar, 3750c. Jar, 3800c. Jar, 3850c. Jar, 3900c. Jar, 3950c. Jar, 4000c. Jar, 4050c. Jar, 4100c. Jar, 4150c. Jar, 4200c. Jar, 4250c. Jar, 4300c. Jar, 4350c. Jar, 4400c. Jar, 4450c. Jar, 4500c. Jar, 4550c. Jar, 4600c. Jar, 4650c. Jar, 4700c. Jar, 4750c. Jar, 4800c. Jar, 4850c. Jar, 4900c. Jar, 4950c. Jar, 5000c. Jar, 5050c. Jar, 5100c. Jar, 5150c. Jar, 5200c. Jar, 5250c. Jar, 5300c. Jar, 5350c. Jar, 5400c. Jar, 5450c. Jar, 5500c. Jar, 5550c. Jar, 5600c. Jar, 5650c. Jar, 5700c. Jar, 5750c. Jar, 5800c. Jar, 5850c. Jar, 5900c. Jar, 5950c. Jar, 6000c. Jar, 6050c. Jar, 6100c. Jar, 6150c. Jar, 6200c. Jar, 6250c. Jar, 6300c. Jar, 6350c. Jar, 6400c. Jar, 6450c. Jar, 6500c. Jar, 6550c. Jar, 6600c. Jar, 6650c. Jar, 6700c. Jar, 6750c. Jar, 6800c. Jar, 6850c. Jar, 6900c. Jar, 6950c. Jar, 7000c. Jar, 7050c. Jar, 7100c. Jar, 7150c. Jar, 7200c. Jar, 7250c. Jar, 7300c. Jar, 7350c. Jar, 7400c. Jar, 7450c. Jar, 7500c. Jar, 7550c. Jar, 7600c. Jar, 7650c. Jar, 7700c. Jar, 7750c. Jar, 7800c. Jar, 7850c. Jar, 7900c. Jar, 7950c. Jar, 8000c. Jar, 8050c. Jar, 8100c. Jar, 8150c. Jar, 8200c. Jar, 8250c. Jar, 8300c. Jar, 8350c. Jar, 8400c. Jar, 8450c. Jar, 8500c. Jar, 8550c. Jar, 8600c. Jar, 8650c. Jar, 8700c. Jar, 8750c. Jar, 8800c. Jar, 8850c. Jar, 8900c. Jar, 8950c. Jar, 9000c. Jar, 9050c. Jar, 9100c. Jar, 9150c. Jar, 9200c. Jar, 9250c. Jar, 9300c. Jar, 9350c. Jar, 9400c. Jar, 9450c. Jar, 9500c. Jar, 9550c. Jar, 9600c. Jar, 9650c. Jar, 9700c. Jar, 9750c. Jar, 9800c. Jar, 9850c. Jar, 9900c. Jar, 9950c. Jar, 10000c. Jar, 10050c. Jar, 10100c. Jar, 10150c. Jar, 10200c. Jar, 10250c. Jar, 10300c. Jar, 10350c. Jar, 10400c. Jar, 10450c. Jar, 10500c. Jar, 10550c. Jar, 10600c. Jar, 10650c. Jar, 10700c. Jar, 10750c. Jar, 10800c. Jar, 10850c. Jar, 10900c. Jar, 10950c. Jar, 11000c. Jar, 11050c. Jar, 11100c. Jar, 11150c. Jar, 11200c. Jar, 11250c. Jar, 11300c. Jar, 11350c. Jar, 11400c. Jar, 11450c. Jar, 11500c. Jar, 11550c. Jar, 11600c. Jar, 11650c. Jar, 11700c. Jar, 11750c. Jar, 11800c. Jar, 11850c. Jar, 11900c. Jar, 11950c. Jar, 12000c. Jar, 12050c. Jar, 12100c. Jar, 12150c. Jar, 12200c. Jar, 12250c. Jar, 12300c. Jar, 12350c. Jar, 12400c. Jar, 12450c. Jar, 12500c. Jar, 12550c. Jar, 12600c. Jar, 12650c. Jar, 12700c. Jar, 12750c. Jar, 12800c. Jar, 12850c. Jar, 12900c. Jar, 12950c. Jar, 13000c. Jar, 13050c. Jar, 13100c. Jar, 13150c. Jar, 13200c. Jar, 13250c. Jar, 13300c. Jar, 13350c. Jar, 13400c. Jar, 13450c. Jar, 13500c. Jar, 13550c. Jar, 13600c. Jar, 13650c. Jar, 13700c. Jar, 13750c. Jar, 13800c. Jar, 13850c. Jar, 13900c. Jar, 13950c. Jar, 14000c. Jar, 14050c. Jar, 14100c. Jar, 14150c. Jar, 14200c. Jar, 14250c. Jar, 14300c. Jar, 14350c. Jar, 14400c. Jar, 14450c. Jar, 14500c. Jar, 14550c. Jar, 14600c. Jar, 14650c. Jar, 14700c. Jar, 14750c. Jar, 14800c. Jar, 14850c. Jar, 14900c. Jar, 14950c. Jar, 15000c. Jar, 15050c. Jar, 15100c. Jar, 15150c. Jar, 15200c. Jar, 15250c. Jar, 15300c. Jar, 15350c. Jar, 15400c. Jar, 15450c. Jar, 15500c. Jar, 15550c. Jar, 15600c. Jar, 15650c. Jar, 15700c. Jar, 15750c. Jar, 15800c. Jar, 15850c. Jar, 15900c. Jar, 15950c. Jar, 16000c. Jar, 16050c. Jar, 16100c. Jar, 16150c. Jar, 16200c. Jar, 16250c. Jar, 16300c. Jar, 16350c. Jar, 16400c. Jar, 16450c. Jar, 16500c. Jar, 16550c. Jar, 16600c. Jar, 16650c. Jar, 16700c. Jar, 16750c. Jar, 16800c. Jar, 16850c. Jar, 16900c. Jar, 16950c. Jar, 17000c. Jar, 17050c. Jar, 17100c. Jar, 17150c. Jar, 17200c. Jar, 17250c. Jar, 17300c. Jar, 17350c. Jar, 17400c. Jar, 17450c. Jar, 17500c. Jar, 17550c. Jar, 17600c. Jar, 17650c. Jar, 17700c. Jar, 17750c. Jar, 17800c. Jar, 17850c. Jar, 17900c. Jar, 17950c. Jar, 18000c. Jar, 18050c. Jar, 18100c. Jar, 18150c. Jar, 18200c. Jar, 18250c. Jar, 18300c. Jar, 18350c. Jar, 18400c. Jar, 18450c. Jar, 18500c. Jar, 18550c. Jar, 18600c. Jar, 18650c. Jar, 18700c. Jar, 18750c. Jar, 18800c. Jar, 18850c. Jar, 18900c. Jar, 18950c. Jar, 19000c. Jar, 19050c. Jar, 19

A QUARRELSOME AMAH CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HER MISTRESS

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday, a Chinese amah was summoned by Corpl. H. Ross and Mrs. Ross for disorderly conduct and for assaulting Mrs. Ross.

Corpl. Ross said that on Tuesday while he was out on guard duty his wife asked the amah whether she had darned some stockings which were given to her. The amah said she had not done so, as the wind had blown the needles away. Mrs. Ross told her that she would have to replace the needles, whereupon the amah flew into a rage, seized hold of Mrs. Ross and dragged her across the room. Mrs. Ross blouse was torn as a result. She was in a delicate state of health at the time. On Thursday morning, witness came home from parade and found that the amah, who was expected to come at 7.30 a.m., as she was living out, had not arrived. As he had to go on parade again, and as his wife was ill, he tried to light the fire. His wife heard him and got out of bed and prepared the breakfast. The amah came in half an hour later and he drew her attention to the fact that she was very late. She then said "I will go away; pay me my wages." Witness told her that she could not leave without giving him a week's notice. He paid her \$12 a month. The amah threw a cup at him, and then rushed out to the verandah and called out that he had strangled her.

Defendant denied assaulting Mrs. Ross. The cup was broken by Corpl. Ross. The master ordered her to go out and then seized her by the neck and tried to strangle her. He had treated two previous amahs in a similar fashion and was very miserly.

Mr. Smith ordered Corpl. Ross to pay the amah half a month's wages and bound the amah over in \$50 to be of good behaviour.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTS ON CHINESE ORDERED TO PAY \$5 COMPENSATION

E. F. Barker was summoned by a Chinese servant at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, for assault. Complainant appeared in Court with a bandaged head.

Defendant admitted the offence.

Mr. Smith: Under provocation I suppose?

Defendant said that on Saturday he was feeling ill and was advised to take some spirits. He had a glass of rum and it went to his head. He went to his quarters and after that he did not know what happened, till the following morning when he was told by a friend that he had assaulted the servant. He offered to give the boy compensation but this was refused.

Mr. Smith ordered defendant to pay the boy \$5 as compensation.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK VICTIMIZED

SHROFF ABSCONDS WITH \$22,000.

A report has been made to the Police that an assistant shroff, a Chinese, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has absconded with \$22,000. The shroff was at work on Thursday morning, and is alleged to have received the money from some Chinese depositors. He did not return to his work in the afternoon and when the accounts were gone through, the deficit was discovered. The money taken was in \$100 and \$500 notes.

STREET BRAWL AND THE RESULT

Four men and three women indulged in a fight on the Prays West on Thursday. The combat was the result of a disagreement about a boat. Some men wished a boat to proceed to a certain wharf. The boat people opposed it. A fight followed. A tramcar was held up owing to the inquisitive folk who gathered round. The Police curbed the combatants to the Station. They were released on bail. Only three turned up in Court yesterday and were fined \$5 each.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMSES, SO MANY CONVICTED THAT THEY CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED

When a letter named William Williams was charged at Willesden Police Court with being a police officer said that so many people of the same name had been convicted that it was impossible to identify the prisoners from all the names William Williams.

That name, it was a favourite alias. Later on the morning of the trial, the names of the prisoners were similarly styled.

SWORDS OF TOKYO POLICE LONG SIDE ARMS CALLED IN

In these days of the unpopularity of militarism the decision of the Metropolitan Police Board to dispense with the policemen's long swords, which are regarded as an unmistakable symbol of militarism, may be considered as a significant sign of the times, says a Japan contemporary.

It is understood that Mr. Oka, superintendent of the Tokyo police, has called the attention of Mr. Tokonami and Mr. Kobashi, respectively Minister and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, in the matter and obtained their approval of the proposed innovation and a formal representation on the matter will be made shortly. It appears to be the intention of the police authorities that the long swords now worn by the police officers will be replaced by side-arms shorter than those worn by the traffic police. Referring to the subject, Mr. Oka, superintendent of the Tokyo police, in a press interview says:

"The removal of the long swords from the side of the policemen may be regarded as an urgent necessity. They may, indeed, be described as a useless ornament. This thought was vividly brought home when I went to receive Marquis Saionji at Tokyo station on his return from the peace mission. The long sword I was wearing then caught me between the legs and threw me on the platform on the back. As the platform was greatly crowded at the time many people were tripped by my sword and tumbled down. This personal experience has confirmed my proposal to abolish the wearing of long swords by policemen. It is my idea that the long swords should be replaced by shorter ones."

It is said to be the intention of the police authorities to keep long swords at the stations ready for emergency such as going for the arrest of armed burglars.

GERMAN MOB ATTACK BRITISH SEAMEN FIERCE FIGHT IN HAMBURG

Battle, June 29th.

According to the *Tagblatt*, Hamburg correspondent, five British seamen were attacked at St. Pauli (a shipping suburb of Hamburg) yesterday by a crowd. There was a fierce fight, which was put off and to by the Security Police, who rescued the seamen.

A mild form of martial law has been proclaimed in Hamburg owing to the fear of spread of food riots, which have been accompanied by a great deal of looting and fighting between the Security Police and the rioters. On Saturday night over 80 casualties were caused. Disturbances in the city, however, did not prevent the running of the German Derby on the Horner Moor, which was attended by enormous crowds. The disturbances were renewed on Monday, when food and clothing shops were plundered. The fruit and vegetable dealers ordered the farmers to leave the profits, but they refused and left the market with their supplies. The crowd, armed with stones, threatened the farmers and landowners and looted among all classes of the Hamburg citizens. *Times*.

IMPROVED CONTINENTAL TRAIN SERVICES

PARIS, June 28th.

More improvements are announced in the great trans-Continental express services. From the beginning of next month the Simplon-Orient Express, while continuing to give daily service between Paris, Budapest, and Belgrade, will on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays leave Paris with direct continuation to Nish, Sofia, and Constantinople, and will contain a through carriage for Salonika and Athens. It is also likely that in the very near future there will be trains de luxe, one for Switzerland and Italy, and another for the East. This will be the first time that Athens has been linked up in a great chain of railway communications between the capitals of Europe. *Times*.

REFRESHMENTS AT A CHURCH LUNCH AND MUSIC AT ST. PAUL'S COVENT GARDEN

At St. Paul's Covent Garden, recently, workers attended church under novel conditions.

Canon Adderley had provided lunch to begin with. He had to explain, however, that the refreshments supplied at the entrance were not free of charge.

Then a lady stood on the steps and played of some violin solos. Hundreds of people, including hospital patients, listened from the windows that surround the quiet old churchyard. A cornet player led the hymns.

Canon Adderley began a series of addresses to writers, printers and publishers. He chatted about "ideals of ink," and admitted candidly that the influence of the clergy was not comparable with that of a newspaper.

ROUTE FOR AIR DERBY TEST FLIGHT LONDON TO NEW YORK VIA TOKYO

A joint commission of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America has mapped out the route for the first aerial derby. The test flight preceding it will fly from London, thence to Tokyo, thence to New York. The derby will cover more than 15,000 miles. It will start at New York, thence to Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, Canton, Shanghai, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, the Irish coast, London, Newfoundland, and New York.

ONE RHINE FORT TO STAY EHRENBREITSTEIN NO LONGER OF MILITARY VALUE

Although the treaty of Versailles provided for the destruction of fort along the Rhine where they have military value, it is very likely that the most celebrated of all these forts, Ehrenbreitstein, will stand as a historical relic, a symbol of antiquated war, a monument to German militarism, or whatever other sentimental significance the people who built it want to attach to it.

For the treaty's clause about military value seems to spare the picturesque Ehrenbreitstein, as well as nearly all the other forts along the Rhine. Ehrenbreitstein has no military value, or so very little that it is not worth noticing. Such is the opinion of high ranking military men with the American Army of occupation.

For some time rumors have persisted in Coblenz that in the near future the fort would begin to fly around Ehrenbreitstein. Gossip has insisted that the buildings were coming down, the walls were going to be blown up and the tunnels carved in. But men in a position to know scoff at these ideas and say there are no plans looking for its destruction.

For ages down through history it has guarded the junction of the Moselle and the Rhine, a dire challenge to invaders. Back in the early days, the Elector of Treves made it a stronghold and it figured prominently in the Thirty Years' War. The French took it in 1799. The present fortress was built in 1816 and gradually improved until now it has gun emplacements all the way up to 285 feet. But these gun emplacements now give the impression that it has been riddled—riddled in a relic by what stands behind Old Glory floating so proudly from the staff on its summit. *—E.*

WAR COST IN LIVES NORWEGIAN ESTIMATES

According to the most recent estimate of the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War, a Norwegian association, the loss of life on the battle fields of the late war approximated 10 million, but the loss in population in addition was 35 million, making a total of 45 million for Europe, not including Turkey, but including European Russia, or about 10 per cent. of the population of Europe. It arrives at this total by giving the actual increase in deaths over normal of 15,130,000 and the decline in the number of births from normal at 30,260,000. The latter is what might be called consequential damage, such as has usually been rejected by courts and arbitration bodies in estimating losses. However, the claim of the statisticians is not that the many lives were lost, but that the population of Europe is practically 45 million less to-day than it would have been had there been no war.

In a world whose total population is estimated at 1,800 million souls, a reduction of 45 million, or less than 3 per cent, more, than half a failure to be born at all, cannot be considered a serious matter, mathematically speaking. The real seriousness of it is that the reduction is confined almost exclusively to that portion of the world upon whose shoulders modern civilization rests, and the almost uncounted millions of China, India, and other portions of the Orient remain contributing little to the material and social progress of civilization, but constituting its greatest latent menace. The balance against them has been materially lessened by this great war, which swept over the civilized world. *—St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

POSITION IN TRANS-BAIKALIA JAPANESE EVACUATION STOPPED

According to the *Yokohama Specie*, the decision of the Japanese Command is to evacuate Trans-Baikalia.

It is understood that as they consent not to interfere with Russian affairs, consequently, as the Verkh-Udinsk government is unable to crush the Semenov government, they applied for help to the Soviets, which have dispatched regular troops to the Verkh-Udinsk front.

The Japanese Command explained this move as a threat to renew hostilities against the Japanese, and accordingly they ordered the evacuation suspended.

Now that the understanding has been cleared it is understood that the negotiations between the Japanese and the Verkh-Udinsk government have been resumed. Reports from China regard the evacuation as contradictory, as up to the present no trains evacuating the Japanese troops have passed Harbin.

Three trains of Chinese troops, which were quartered in the Harbin neighbourhood, have left for Mukden.

A large store of Bolshevik propaganda material was confiscated at Fuhshu station, and it is simultaneously reported that Chinese authorities have arrested four Chinese Bolshevik propagandists.

MUKDEN COAL MINES DAMAGED HEAVY RAINS CAUSE DESTRUCTION

On account of a great thunder storm on the night of July 30th, the water of the Hun-Ho in Mukden rose and reached the height of 10 feet above the normal level, causing a great flood in the Wushun (Bun) river.

One section of the coal mine was cut off by water, destroying the railroad, breaking the water supply, and causing a great deal of damage. The mine was flooded. Strenuous efforts to check the water from flooding the whole coal field were being made by all the miners, but the damage was estimated as enormous.

In the town of Wushun there were about one hundred houses flooded and refugees were being carried on for the refugees. The railway line between Mukden and Wushun was interrupted.

NEED JAPAN'S HELP TO RESTORE ORDER BOLSHIEVKS GLAD OF JAPANESE ARMY EVACUATION

Mr. Sadaaki Uchida, formerly minister to Sweden, who was recently sent to Siberia without any official mission, knows the public after a month or so of travel throughout different parts of the continent, returned a few days ago. On his way back to Tokyo, he gave out a press interview at Tsingtau, in which he told some of his observations on the Siberian situation. The *Asahi* here, which brought him back from Vladivostok arrived in Tsingtau on July 29th.

The bourgeois section of the Japanese in China and the neighborhood have been worried very much because of the decision of Japan to withdraw her soldiers from the region. But the Bolshevik section of the proletariat were instead glad of the Japanese evacuation.

No distance was from Bolsheviks. There is hardly a district in Siberia which has not been invaded by Bolsheviks in the past. But China, because the Japanese army assisted the Semenov army to guard the district very strictly, has escaped from the dangers of Bolsheviks. Articles of necessity have been plentiful and the houses there are in perfect shape. Before Bolsheviks could plunder the district, the people had thought there would be some little time yet, so they had flocked there. They are now expecting the Semenov army to defend the district by all means possible. But it is feared that with the present strength of the Semenov army there will be no hope of withstanding a strong Bolshevik attack.

"Bolsheviks are plundering everywhere, so that their families are leading a rather extravagant life. Anti-Bolsheviks, that is generals of old order, are very poor now. Some of them and their families are begging for a living. Many women are supporting themselves and their families by prostitution."

MUST ATTEMPT TO BUY.

Lack of provisions is a very serious matter in Siberia. Bolsheviks are plundering more because they are afraid of starvation than as a principle. There is no other way to relieve the situation than to supply provisions from abroad. But, again, Siberia is not in a position to import food from abroad. The paper currency notes issued by the new government are exchanged at the rate of 100 roubles for one yen. The price of roubles is falling further down, so that Siberians cannot buy what they want with their roubles very easily. The Vladivostok government is deliberating upon the means of relief.

In Chita, Khabarovsk and other districts, the majority of the people are Democrats. They yearn for Japanese help to restore order in Siberia. The question of territorial readjustment has not yet been settled. But on July 30th there was to be a conference in Vladivostok in which representatives of the Blagovestchensk government, the Semenov and other governments will be present to deliberate upon the formation of a Far Eastern federated ministry. The conference is expected to decide important political issues.

SEIZURE OF SAGHALIEN ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

A New York message of July 30th appearing in the Japan papers says:

News that the American Government has recently dispatched a communication to the Japanese Government, said to be in the nature of an inquiry for information regarding certain recent moves of Japan, has awakened tense interest here in American-Japanese relations. The *Evening Asahi*, for instance, refers to the sending of the Atlantic Squadron to Japan by President Roosevelt, 15 years ago by way of demonstration and adds that the present government possesses a Pacific Squadron strong enough to be a match with any country.

The State Department declined to make any official statement to the press with regard to the American protest sent to Japan but it is understood that the American communication relates to Japan's occupation of Northern Saghalien, the establishment of a buffer zone in Siberia and the situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway. In American official circles the declaration of the Tokyo Government in regard to the occupation of Northern Saghalien is not regarded favorably. The consensus of opinion in America is that although Japan has a right to demand satisfaction from Russia for the Nikolaevsk affair, she has no justification for the seizure of Northern Saghalien. It is pointed out that since Japan is placing a strong army in Siberia she will be able to take any action she may choose against the Bolsheviks.


With regard to the creation of a buffer zone in Siberia Americans are inclined to think that this will place under Japan's domination not only a piece of territory in Eastern Siberia but also a large portion of Chinese territory. This policy apparently has a close connection with Japan's efforts to acquire an absolute right of control over the Chinese Eastern Railway, ignoring the understanding to place the railway under international control.

The State Department desires to have a clear definition of the term "special interests" mentioned in the 1911 Lansing Agreement reached at the present opportunity. The American Government is hearing the reports of men who have returned to America after inspecting the state of affairs on the Chinese Eastern Railway since during the last several months. The American papers are unanimous in charging that the Japanese are making a great deal of trouble in China, but are availing themselves of every opportunity to interfere with the Chinese and Russian, taking advantage of the war in which the Great Powers were engaged.

According to the New York Times the British Government denies the fact that Great Britain is allied to Japan. It has been surrounded with "diplomatic policy" and is now in sympathy with the attitude of America in regard to the problem of the interests in Manchuria against Japan's territorial ambitions.

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PEACE OR WAR? FRANCE SPRINGS A SURPRISE. PRACTICALLY DECLARES WAR AGAINST SOVIET.

RUSSIANS WAIT IN VAIN FOR POLISH DELEGATES.

UNITED STATES OPPOSES RECOGNITION OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH AUSTIN'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE SUPPORTS GENERAL WRANGEL.

DIPLOMATIC AGENT TO GO TO SEBASTOPOL.

PARIS, August 11th.
The French Government has decided to recognize General Wrangel's Government as the *de facto* Government in Southern Russia. A French Diplomatic Agent will be sent to Sebastopol with the title of High Commissioner.

The Government has instructed the French Commercial Attaché in London to have no relations with M. Kameneff and M. Krasnia.

WHY FRANCE SUPPORTS GENERAL WRANGEL.

PARIS, August 11th.
The decision to recognize General Wrangel implies rendering all possible assistance. France notified Mr. Lloyd George of its decision yesterday. General Wrangel is meeting with considerable success in turning the Cossacks against the Soviet. The French believe that General Wrangel shows more promise of overthrowing the Bolsheviks than the Poles, Denikin or Kolchak.

HAS FRANCE BEEN MISLED?

LONDON, August 11th.
The news of the French recognition of General Wrangel has caused a sensation in London. The question is being asked whether it means that Great Britain and France are as fully at variance again as they were on the occasion of the French occupation of Frankfurt.

The Premier, in his speech in the House of Commons, pointed out that British aid to General Wrangel will only be given in the event of the Minsk negotiations breaking down owing to the Bolshevik terms being impossible, whereas the French statement implies that all possible material aid will be rendered to General Wrangel immediately, whatever happens at Minsk.

The gravity of the decision need not be emphasised. It means that France is openly at war with the Soviet. The French have evidently been encouraged to take this step by General Wrangel's recent successes in the Crimea, where, according to his own accounts, he has been sweeping the Red armies before him.

The Bolshevik communiques, on the other hand, are confined to the statement that heavy fighting is going on the whole front "in our favour."

GENERAL WEYGAND OFFERED SUPREME COMMAND.

PARIS, August 11th.
A message from Warsaw, bearing no date, states that the Council of National Defence has discussed measures for the defence of the capital and offered to the French General Weygand the supreme command. It is believed that General Weygand will accept it on the condition of the temporary evacuation of Eastern Galicia and the district of Lublin and subject to the approval of the Powers.

POLAND'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

WARSAW, August 11th.
The Council of National Defence has issued an impassioned proclamation denying the accusations that Poland is unpatriotic and declaring that Poland, since the moment that the world recognized her independence, has been continually faced to fight for her life. The proclamation warns the nations of the world that if Polish freedom dies, tomorrow they freedom will be threatened.

RECEPTION OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 11th.
The situation is considered to be eased by Mr. Lloyd George's statement on Russia. His well-balanced statement, in which praise and blame were mixed out with scrupulous fairness, seems to have aroused even his opponents who admit that it fulfilled the highest expectations.

The *Times* even calls the statement "a remarkable success," and points out that it seemed to draw as much applause from the moderate Labourites as from his own supporters.

The same impression is gathered from the papers of all shades of opinion with uncomprohising exceptions. Mr. Lloyd George, undoubtedly, diagnosed public opinion correctly in rebuking Poland, for while that country undoubtedly possessed a large measure of sympathy, it was generally considered that some drastic corrective to her policy towards Russia was necessary. It is now felt that the Bolsheviks will be given an opportunity to demonstrate the practical value of their repeated pacific assertions. All eyes are turned towards Minsk, the results of which will probably largely determine Allied relations towards Russia in the future, but optimism prevails as it is felt that the Bolsheviks will have the common sense to see the advisability of meeting the Allies' views.

IS THERE DIVISION BETWEEN ALLIES?

LONDON, August 11th.
Mr. Lloyd George highlighted the mystery as regards Reuter's exclusive news from Paris, that France had recognized General Wrangel's Government, and that the French Foreign Office had notified Mr. Lloyd George of the decision yesterday.

When he told the House of Commons this afternoon that his only information was Reuter's telegram, and he could scarcely credit it. No confirmation has come from any other source, but enquiries made by Reuter's Agency in Paris elicited a reply that the news as given was official.

The action of our French Ally is regarded in London as being deliberately designed to spike a peace which seemed assured in the Near East. It apparently splits the Allied and Associated Powers into two camps, namely France with the United States opposed to Britain and Italy.

One of the French reasons given for the action is General Wrangel's assurances with regard to Russia's external engagements, which is "diplomatic" for Russian hands. Anyway, a prominent official tonight emphasised that the British attitude remains as outlined by Mr. Lloyd George last evening, and that the Premier will not be stampeded into war by the action of France and is prepared to go to almost any length in order to obtain peace.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he had read the telegram in the evening papers with the greatest of surprise. He did not possess any information on this matter, while the Foreign Office, who were similarly surprised, were equally in the dark, as also was the French Embassy.

The Premier said he could hardly believe it was accurate, because he fully discussed the whole situation with M. Millerand on Monday, when there was no proposal to recognize General Wrangel. He assumed the report was inaccurate, because he felt certain that M. Millerand would have communicated his intent in it was then in his mind. It was well-known that France's attitude towards General Wrangel had been as variance with Britain's.

The former considered they were free to sustain General Wrangel, but Britain did not propose to do so except in the contingency explained last evening. Where Anglo-French differences had arisen, they were always freely and frankly discussed, but as absolutely no discussions with regard to the recognition of General Wrangel had occurred, the Premier concluded that "some unfortunate mistake had occurred in the report by a very reliable agency, and the French Government had not authorized it."

Mr. Clynes hoped the new situation would not interfere with the Russo-Polish negotiations. Colonel John Ward urged the Premier to advise France that such a policy towards Russia was too late and it would be a crime now to attempt it.

In view of the Allied development, the Association of the Russian Section of the House, instead of adjourning to-morrow, is meeting on Monday, while Mr. Lloyd George, who intended to go to Lyons this week, has deferred his departure till next week.

The House has adjourned until Monday.

POLES AND RUSSIANS DO NOT MEET.

RUSSIANS WAIT IN VAIN AT RENDEZVOUS.

LONDON, August 11th.
The fateful Eleventh of August when the Poles and Russians should have met at Minsk to begin parleys passed without the delegates coming into contact.

According to Bolshevik allegations, the Poles ignore the Soviet radios, while the Poles similarly blame the Russians for the fact that the delegates did not meet.

A Russian Note, sent by wireless to Warsaw to-day, which M. Kameneff handed to Mr. Lloyd George, says that the Russian command waited in vain for the Polish delegation at the place indicated in the recent Soviet Note to Poland. The Note requests that the Poles advise the date of the delegation's arrival and state that all facilities would be provided for the Polish couriers and radios, and that the Russians are ready to begin negotiations. It concludes: "We have no intentions incompatible with Poland's liberty, independence and sovereign rights. We recognise the same in full."

WAY TO PEACE. MR. LLOYD GEORGE POINTS IT TO SOVIET.

LONDON, August 11th.
Mr. Lloyd George sent a letter to M. Kameneff last night acknowledging receipt of the communication from Moscow announcing the non-arrival of the Polish delegates at Minsk.

Mr. Lloyd George informs M. Kameneff that he has received a message from the Polish Government that until 9 o'clock on the evening of August 10th it had not received a reply from the Soviet to its wireless message of August 10th concerning the negotiation of an armistice and peace preliminaries. Mr. Lloyd George also states that British representatives at Warsaw confirm the failure of the Polish Government to get into touch with Moscow, and conclude by hoping that M. Kameneff will see that immediate instructions are issued for the reception and passage through the lines to Minsk of the Polish peace and armistice delegation, and that the Russian wireless stations are instructed to receive and transmit Polish messages without delay.

Mr. Lloyd George cannot help stating "that this constant refusal to receive messages from Warsaw while the Soviet army is steadily advancing cannot fail to arouse justifiable suspicion and is not conducive to a prompt and peaceful solution of the present crisis."

WARSAW POSITION VERY DANGEROUS.

WARSAW, August 10th.
A communique says:

"The enemy cavalry continues to press the Poles in the direction of Miawa. They temporarily captured Ciechanow."

"The War Minister M. Lemninski has resigned. He is being replaced by General Sutowicki."

The importance of the above communique lies in the fact that Ciechanow, which is 45 miles north-west of Warsaw, is a vital point on the Danzig-Warsaw railway, which the Bolsheviks have thus cut, rendering the position of the capital very dangerous.

TURKISH TREATY SIGNED AT SEVERE.

PARIS, August 10th.
The Turkish Treaty has been signed at Sevrès.

ITALO-GREEK DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 10th.
The Italo-Greek dispute, which has been delaying the signature of the Turkish Peace Treaty, has been settled. An agreement has been reached between the two countries regarding Dodacanese, whereby the small islands will be transferred to Greece, while, regarding Rhodes, the period in which the plebiscite must be held has been extended from five to fifteen years.

Green gives preference to the Italian Archaeological School in Athens regarding investigation on the Island of Cos. The Convention contains no stipulations regarding Sevrès.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 10th.
Hampshire beat Somerset by 101 runs. Lancashire beat Nottinghamshire by 85 runs.

Kent beat Gloucestershire by 10 runs.

The Warwickshire-Northinghamshire match was drawn.

BREAD SUBSIDY. GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO END IT.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the Government had decided in the interests of national economy and with a view to hastening the return to normal trade conditions to end the bread subsidy before the beginning of another financial year. At present the subsidy is about 3d. on a quarter loaf, 3d. of which will be transferred from the taxpayer to the consumer next month, and whatever balance remained, according to the price of wheat, would be transferred by the close of the financial year.

UNITED CHRISTENDOM. LAMBETH CONFERENCE APPEAL.

LONDON, August 11th.
The Lambeth Conference which has in private throughout has now issued a voluminous report of its proceedings.

The report shows that eighty resolutions were adopted dealing with religious and social problems, the most important of which embodied an appeal to all Christian people dealing with the re-union of Christendom. The appeal, which was adopted practically unanimously, urges that Christianity should be manifested in united fellowship, and emphasises that the cause of division lies deep in the past, while the present calls for a new outlook and new measures and demands a re-united Catholic Church. The appeal visualises a Church in which the divided heritage of the past will be possessed by the whole in common, and suggests that the basis of the United Church should be the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures, the Nicene Creed, baptism, Holy Communion and a commonly acknowledged ministry. The appeal claims episcopacy as one of the means of providing such a ministry.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. PREMIER'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS STATESMANSHIP.

LONDON, August 11th.
There was an interesting incident in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Prime Minister moving that His Majesty be humbly asked to direct the erection, at the House's expense, of a monument within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster to the memory of Joseph Chamberlain, with an inscription expressing the House's high sense of his eminent services to the country and Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of a long and glowing tribute, said there were few men in the history of Britain who had retained the passionate attachment of so many millions of his countrymen over such a long period. Much of Chamberlain's policy remained in the ranks of acute controversy, but a large part was now beyond challenge by any section and large enough to accord him an exalted fame in the region of British statesmanship. His vision of the importance of strengthening the partnership of Empire had already been justified by the sternest and most searching test applicable to any proposal, namely that of a great world war.

Mr. Lloyd George, after dwelling on his brilliant services in the region of domestic legislation, said that what Chamberlain had accomplished for the Empire, perhaps the Dominions were even better judges than the people at home. He aroused the national spirit and evoked the consciousness of the imperative need of strengthening the bonds of fraternity between the various parts of the Empire. The notable part played by the Dominions in the great war, especially the alacrity with which they stepped in, was largely attributable to what he did in arousing a sense of partnership and collaboration in the various parts of the Empire. (Cheers.)

The future would alone reveal the full extent to which his labours had contributed to the fashioning of the destinies of the Empire and through the Empire of the fate of mankind. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Mr. Gladstone as having said, after the retirement of Chamberlain, that he was the most remarkable man British politics had produced in the past forty years.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, standing equally cordially with Mr. Lloyd George, said that the resolution was unanimously carried.

VICE-ADMIRAL PARKENHAM APPOINTED TO NORTH AMERICA STATION.

LONDON, August 10th.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Christopher Parkenham, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick B. D'Oyly.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS. DANTZIG PLEBISCITE ISSUE.

As in the case of the other plebiscite areas, special postage stamps have been provided for use in the free port of Dantzig during the taking of the popular vote by the International Commission. These long-expected stamps consist of nine values of the contemporary German issue series, ranging from 5pf. to 2.50 over-printed with the single word "Dantzig." It is anticipated that this provisional series will shortly be replaced by stamps of a more definite type.

The 20 Sapeks postage stamp of Latvia in the permanent type, representing three ears of corn within a sunburst, is now being printed on plain white paper without a watermark, like the companion 5 Sapeks. Charity postage stamps in aid of the Lettish Red Cross Society, will also be issued. The convenience of perforation has now been added to the current postage stamps of Estonia, including a new 5 Sapeks denomination printed in green in the design recently originated by M. Ed. Poland, showing a vignette of Rerik from the sea.

It is stated that the latest Turkish postage stamps, printed from the plates of the 1914 pictorial issue in design by Otho Mardigan, are not likely to remain long in use. The reason for the temporary re-introduction of these old types is attributed to the unavailability of the design submitted by native artists in the recent competition instituted by the Ministry of Posts. New stamps of 1, 10, 20 and 50 piastres are about to be issued, and since these were not included in the 1914 series, they must necessarily be of a new design.

HALF-CROWN SUITS. REMARKABLE GERMAN IMPORTS.

A firm that imports German goods and fabrics, displayed a range of suitings and Hosiery from Germany, which may be sold in the United Kingdom made up and ready to wear, at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per suit.

These suits are manufactured of worsted and are cut in English style. One thousand of them can be bought for £100. These are the very best class of paper trousers in complete suits and are permitted to pass the Customs at a duty of 10s. 6d. per article.

The firm dealing with the goods declares that under the system of buying the paper suits at the present rate of exchange, it would be possible for an Englishman to be comfortably dressed in a new suit every week for a year at the cost of one West End suit.

"KING'S MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS."

FOR SERVICES TO EMPIRE.

LONDON, August 11th.
In recognition of the services rendered to the Empire by native chiefs and other native dignitaries in the Colonies and the Protectorates in East and West Africa and elsewhere, the London Gazette publishes a Royal warrant instituting a new silver or silver gilt medal styled "The King's Medal for Native Chiefs," to be worn round the neck. The pendant is of silver, with a silver gilt chain. The medal will be awarded on the recommendation of local Governors.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES. IMPORTS STILL ABOVE EXPORTS.

LONDON, August 11th.
The Board of Trade returns for July show that imports totalled £153,312,000 as compared with £153,085,000 for July, 1919. Exports totalled £137,431,000 as compared with £55,316,000 last July. The increase in exports include £87,940,000 in manufactured articles, £31,408,000 in cotton goods, £6,108,000 in woolens.

Imports for the seven months of 1920 total £1,156,536,000 as compared with £969,653,000 last year and exports total £774,918,000 as compared with £400,071,000.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 10th.
Archbishop Mannix arrived in London at an early hour to-day. He was greeted at the station by a few Irish enthusiasts, but no incidents occurred. He immediately drove off to a private destination. His only remark was: "The authorities put me to a little inconvenience and made themselves look unutterably silly."

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS. DANTZIG PLEBISCITE ISSUE.

As in the case of the other plebiscite areas, special postage stamps have been provided for use in the free port of Dantzig during the taking of the popular vote by the International Commission. These long-expected stamps consist of nine values of the contemporary German issue series, ranging from 5pf. to 2.50 over-printed with the single word "Dantzig." It is anticipated that this provisional series will shortly be replaced by stamps of a more definite type.

The 20 Sapeks postage stamp of Latvia in the permanent type, representing three ears of corn within a sunburst, is now being printed on plain white paper without a watermark, like the companion 5 Sapeks. Charity postage stamps in aid of the Lettish Red Cross Society, will also be issued. The convenience of perforation has now been added to the current postage stamps of Estonia, including a new 5 Sapeks denomination printed in green in the design recently originated by M. Ed. Poland, showing a vignette of Rerik from the sea.

It is stated that the latest Turkish postage stamps, printed from the plates of the 1914 pictorial issue in design by Otho Mardigan, are not likely to remain long in use. The reason for the temporary re-introduction of these old types is attributed to the unavailability of the design submitted by native artists in the recent competition instituted by the Ministry of Posts. New stamps of 1, 10, 20 and 50 piastres are about to be issued, and since these were not included in the 1914 series, they must necessarily be of a new design.

HALF-CROWN SUITS. REMARKABLE GERMAN IMPORTS.

A firm that imports German goods and fabrics, displayed a range of suitings and Hosiery from Germany, which may be sold in the United Kingdom made up and ready to wear, at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per suit.

These suits are manufactured of worsted and are cut in English style. One thousand of them can be bought for £100. These are the very best class of paper trousers in complete suits and are permitted to pass the Customs at a duty of 10s. 6d. per article.

The firm dealing with the goods declares that under the system of buying the paper suits at the present rate of exchange, it would be possible for an Englishman to be comfortably dressed in a new suit every week for a year at the cost of one West End suit.

1973-1986 F.A. Muehlstein, Director

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 13th.

Chofu Maru, Japanese str., 653 tons, Capt. Miyamoto, from Canton, in ballast—Doddwell Co.
Hoshio Maru, Japanese str., 1,770 tons, Capt. Imoto, from Chingwangtao, with a cargo of coal—Doddwell & Co.
Hong Sang, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo—J. M. & Co.
Huichow, British str., 1,250 tons, Capt. Lovgrove, from Swatow, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Katsura Maru, Japanese str., 1,024 tons, Capt. Yamamoto, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal—Carroll Bros.
Kwangshai, Chinese str., 1,356 tons, Capt. O. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo—C. M. S. N. Co.
Machio Maru, Japanese str., 3,555 tons, Capt. Yanagi, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo—O.S.K.
Seichuan, British str., 1,250 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Tobolsk, Russian str., 1,511 tons, Capt. Shkiba, from Saigon, with a general cargo—H.V.L.
Warren, British str., 945 tons, Capt. Ross, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo—Wang Hing.
West Ind, American str., 3,654 tons, Capt. Vygram, from Manila, with a general cargo—Sunderland and Dixon.
Ying Chow, British str., 1,218 tons, Capt. Harrison, from Canton, with a general cargo—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 13th.

Chai, for Kobe.
Chofu Maru, for Ching Wan Tao.
Fukuri Maru, for Tamsui.
Hoshio, for Foochow.
Kwangshai, for Newchwang.
Katsura Maru, for Shanghai.
Ningchow, for Haiphong.
Penang Maru, for Rio de Janeiro.
Tuen Sang, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per *Chofu Maru*, on August 14th:
 Mrs. E. G. Alvarez, Mr. Jose de Alcala, Mr. Segundo Agra, Miss Josefa Abaya, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brookhuis, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. A. Beckers, Dr. S. E. Boohms, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barlow, Mr. W. Barlow, Mr. Joat Bernabe, Mr. J. F. Burnfield, Mr. A. Bari, Mr. W. Bos, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alma Baker, Mrs. Leo d'Almeida Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Wouter and Mr. Y. C. Cool, Mr. Wouter Cool, Jr., Miss Alberta Cabano, Mr. W. J. Crawford, Miss A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Deronde-Brouwer, Mr. P. Deckers, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Downs, Mr. A. S. Earle, Mr. W. F. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Omar T. Frick, Miss Frick, Mr. J. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. C. Giesse, Miss A. M. Gibson, Mr. G. Gaudy, Mr. E. V. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grimbles, Miss D. Grimbles, Mr. P. C. Graves, Mr. D. J. Hansen, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Holdert, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hammond, Mr. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. H. Hipsham, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hott, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Miss A. Hanna, Mr. H. Houston Hines, Mrs. H. Harrington, Miss E. G. Harrington, Capt. D. M. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Johnson, Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. J. Klam, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Koorenhof, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Koot, Mr. G. W. Kreidt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leukamp, Mr. H. van Loon, Mr. Luis Luzzigra, Mr. Aldon Lloveras, Mr. E. M. Lacalle, Mr. A. P. McKinstoy, Miss P. Morente, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nanning, Mr. G. Nys, Miss Catalina Oceano, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peters, Miss G. W. J. Peters, Mr. Geo. Quin, Mr. W. Ramoso, Mr. J. de la Rama, Lieut. A. Ribet, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. van der Stuur, Capt. R. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Steinbock, Mr. W. C. Swart, Mr. N. L. Stewart, Mrs. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Miss G. M. Spanders, Mr. Max W. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Simmons, Mr. F. A. Sindeland, Miss B. Thompson, Mr. H. A. Tavaras, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Uhl, Mrs. Van Eps, Mr. K. L. Wolters, Mr. A. van der Wal, Mr. W. B. Wilson, Mr. O. Delmicio, Mr. G. Estadio, Mr. J. M. Gonzales, Mr. Manuel Garcia, Mr. J. Lima, Mr. and Mrs. L. Neumann, Mr. N. Jansmump, Mr. A. Rodolfo, Mr. C. Sanhago, Mr. P. P. Salcedo, Mr. P. S. Serano, and Miss S. Sagunato.

NEW UPPER YANGTZE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AN AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.
 A new American steamship company has recently been organized to engage in the freight and passenger business between Ichang and Chungking.
 The name of the company is the American West China Navigation Co., and the chief shareholders are: The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Hsin Trust Co. Ltd., Messrs. B. O. Halsey, H. E. Gibson, L. Jacob, Wm. A. Fleming, J. R. Dolan, F. E. Siles, Capt. Drinnan, and Dr. N. L. Downer.
 The steamer formerly known as the *Hope of China*, but renamed *Mai Shun*, has been purchased and is now being fitted out to begin her first voyage.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *Chofu Maru* will arrive in port at 10 a.m. on 14th.
 The *P. & O. S. S. Euboea* left Shanghai for this port on the 13th inst. at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 17th inst. at about 5 p.m.
 The *Chofu Maru* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on the 13th inst. for Liverpool, and will arrive there on the 19th inst. at 11 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Apo (Blue Funnel line), due September 11th.
Apo Maru, from Japan, due August 27th.
Dakar Maru (Hamburg line), due Sept. 6th.
Eastern, from Japan, due August 18th.
Empress of Russia, due August 18th.
Eurythia, from India, due August 31st.
Kanagawa Maru (Liverpool line), from Japan, due August 20th.
Konaka, from New York, due August 23rd.
Knight of the Garter (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.
Meador, from Liverpool, due August 23rd.
Mikuma Maru (European line), due Sept. 8th.
Oanfo (Blue Funnel line), homeward bound, due August 15th.
Sado Maru (European line), due September 10th.
Tango Maru, from Sydney, due August 19th.
Tokoni Maru (Calcutta line), due August 25th.
Wakasa Maru (Liverpool line), due Sept. 12th.

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).
Sunday, August 15th.

Services Conducted by the Rev. G. J. Williams.
 11 a.m. Order of Service—Hymn 380; Prayer and Lord's Prayer; Magnificat, Hymn 540; Lesson Luke XVIII; Hymn 490; Prayer; Notices and Offertory; Hymn 393 (Tune 374).
 Sermon—The Validity and Value of Prayer. (Following last Sunday morning's sermon on the Validity and Value of Faith).
 Prayer like Faith, has fallen into disrepute. The very right to pray has been questioned. But a re-action has set in. Scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge and others deplore the notion that Scientific thought is antagonistic to prayer. Sermon Aim: To show the necessity for a revised sense of the Meaning and Value of Prayer.
 Hymn 387 (Tune 20). Benediction.
 3 p.m. Order of Service—Hymn 381; Prayer and Lord's Prayer; Hymn 297; Lesson: I Corinthians III; Hymn 490; Prayer; Notices and Offertory; Hymn 341 (Tune 372).
 Sermon—The Necessity of Christ.
 (Jesus Christ is held in universal estimation as the world's Good Angel, even as the Supreme Prodigy of human history. But even yet the imperative nature of man's need of Christ is in places only dimly understood. Sermon Aim: To show that Jesus Christ is the Supreme Moral Necessity of Society.)
 Hymn 454. Benediction.
 Communion of the Lord's Supper at close of the evening service. [1314]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 13th, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer inches	Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather
						Direction	Force	
Vladivostok	5 a.	29.13	73			SE	3	b
Nemuro	5 a.	29.13	73			SE	3	b
Okhotsk	5 a.	29.71				W	1	0
Kochi	5 a.	29.71				W	1	0
Nagasaki	5 a.	29.67				W	1	0
Kagoshima	5 a.	29.70				W	1	0
Osaka	5 a.	29.70				W	1	0
Yokohama	5 a.	29.70				W	1	0
Shanghai	5 a.	29.70				W	1	0
Peking	5 a.	29.70				W	1	0
Amoy	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Swatow	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Shantou	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Taiwan	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Kobe	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Yokohama	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Shanghai	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Peking	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Amoy	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Swatow	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Shantou	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Taiwan	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Kobe	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Yokohama	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Shanghai	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
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Taiwan	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Kobe	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Yokohama	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	0
Shanghai	5 a.	29.68	74			SE	1	

